

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
**SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA**  
**SAVANNAH DIVISION**

TROY HARDWICK, )  
                      )  
                      )  
Movant,             )  
                      )  
                      )  
v.                   )              Case No. CV415-312  
                      )              CR412-086  
                      )  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, )  
                      )  
                      )  
Respondent.        )

**REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION**

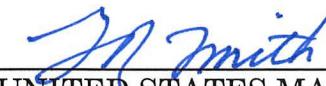
Convicted of conspiring to commit wire fraud and money laundering, Troy Hardwick moves under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 to have his sentence reduced to time served. Doc. 1. Preliminary review under Rule 4 of the Rules Governing Section 2255 Proceedings shows that his motion must be **DENIED** for the same reasons set forth in *Robinson v. United States*, No. CV415-294, doc. 2 (S.D. Ga. Nov. 16, 2015).<sup>1</sup> Applying the Certificate of Appealability (COA) standards set forth in *Brown v. United States*, 2009 WL 307872 at \* 1-2 (S.D. Ga. Feb. 9, 2009), the Court discerns no COA-worthy issues at this stage of the litigation, so no COA

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<sup>1</sup> The § 2255 motions in *Robinson* and this case are much more than “me-too” pleas for relief. Other than the names of the movant, the motions are identical. *Compare Robinson*, doc 5, with doc. 1. Hence, they fail for the same reasons.

should issue either. 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(1); Rule 11(a) of the Rules Governing Habeas Corpus Cases Under 28 U.S.C. § 2254 (“The district court *must* issue or deny a certificate of appealability when it enters a final order adverse to the applicant.”) (emphasis added).

**SO REPORTED AND RECOMMENDED** this 18<sup>th</sup> day of November, 2015.

  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA